

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 516 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania Avenue.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Bureau: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
Daily, with Sun.,	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50c
Daily without Sun.,	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Sun. edition only,	2.00	1.00	.50	25c
Weekly (Wed.),	1.00	.50	.25	—

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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

A Setback for Richmond.

The defeat in the Council last night of the Greater Richmond plan of expansion was a set back for progress and development, and although its supporters were defeated they are neither discouraged nor dispersed.

The plan adopted is as narrow and illiberal as the policy which forced it through. The tactics of the opposition were unworthy of a deliberative body. The plan of the liberal expansionists was exploited as fully as possible that all the people might see and understand it. The fight for it was in the open, and nothing was done in a corner. The plan of the opposition was kept dark and none of its advocates knew anything about it until the Council met last night. Even then no one was forced to stand sponsor for it and no advocate of it would introduce it. The scheme was to defeat the liberal plan, then offer the contracted plan as a substitute and rush it through without argument. But for Mr. Pollock's master stroke in offering the contracted plan as his own and thereby bringing it before the Council in competition with the other plan, the scheme would have succeeded. As it was, Mr. Lynch called for the pending question and thereby endeavored to throttle all discussion and force the contracted plan upon this community without allowing a dissenting voice to be heard. That was the spirit which moved the supporters of the measure that finally prevailed.

The defects of this measure are many and apparent.

It does not give relief where relief is needed. Its timidity in touching factories and other industries on the edge of the city is only equalled by its folly in not taking in the territory between the Broad Street road, the Boulevard and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac tracks. This territory is absolutely essential to the city if the upper end of Lee District is to be properly drained, and we cannot doubt that the Board of Aldermen will remedy this deliberate omission.

Mr. Cannon's lucid and brilliant exposition of the needs and possibilities of real expansion produced a profound effect on those whose minds were open to conviction. A more forcible and convincing argument could not have been made for Greater Richmond as opposed to the shoe-string district finally adopted last night. But there are hearers to whom reason is as vain as folly and argument as hopeless as silence—such was the audience to whom Mr. Cannon spoke. It will not do, however, to judge the effect of his speech by criticism of some of those who replied to, but did not answer him.

It was not in the polished vernacular of the tribe, "hot air." It was sound sense—and it will inevitably prevail, on that proposition The Times-Dispatch is content to rest. We have ourselves been called worse names than talkers of hot air when in the course of our work we have stood for honest elections, better schools and a sound financial policy. We were then as now, in advance of the spirit of the times. But to-day all those reforms have been accomplished and the loudest and most vociferous opponents are swimming with the tide. Messrs. Cannon, Pollock and their associates are making a winning fight. The victory may not be to-day or to-morrow, but it will come as surely as ignorance gives way to intelligent progress, and the selfishness of individuals and corporations to the demands of an awakened people.

Swinging Corners.

These are interesting days in high social circles abroad. On March 21st Emperor William of Germany paid a flying visit to his friend, the Sultan of Morocco, and, although, for reasons best known to himself, he did not actually call upon the Sultan; he did go to the headquarters of the German legation at Tangier and was received by the Sultan's uncle, with whom he conversed for some time. This unexpected visit caused something of a sensation in Paris and London when announcement of it appeared in print, and was much discussed in high society. On Thursday last the King of England paid a flying visit to his friend, the President of France, and while he did not go to the President's home, he stopped his private car just outside of Paris and received President Loubet as his guest. The distinguished gentlemen had a very pleasant interview and it was semi-officially

announced soon after that "judging from external appearances one cannot but remark that the meeting was marked not only by less reserve than that of last year, but notably by the greater freedom of the confidence exchanged."

This is a very pretty little by-play, and has its significance. In 1891 the Emperor of Germany and the Sultan of Morocco entered into a treaty in which each of the high contracting parties bound himself to give and secure to the subjects of the other all rights, advantages and privileges held by the most favored nation.

A year ago, however, a treaty was made between France and England dealing with their respective interests in Morocco. The Sultan of Morocco was in no sense a party to this treaty, although apprised of it at the time, and no official communication of it was ever made to Germany. This treaty, according to Minister Delcasse, recognized that it is France's task to assist in opening Morocco to civilization, and also that from the economic point of view, all nations have an equal footing there. It appears that France does not want to assume anything like a protectorate over Morocco, but she does want to preserve order there, and keep the door of trade open. In that position she is strongly backed by England.

Emperor William seemed to think that the time was opportune to let it be understood that he had a treaty with Morocco and certain rights and privileges there which other European powers must reckon with. There is no threat of "serious complications" or "strained relations," but the incident is significant as showing the Rooseveltian impulsiveness of the Emperor of Germany and also as showing the close and friendly relationship between England and France.

The Oregon Exposition.

According to President Henry W. Goode, the exposition to be held in the city of Portland, Ore., from June 1st to October 1st this year, will be a most attractive show. As is well known, the exposition is designed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. It was a notable event and although fifty years after this discovery, Oregon contained only 14,000 people, it is now one of the great and prosperous States of the Union, with a population of 600,000. The city of Portland, in which the exposition is to be held, is one of the great cities of the West, containing 150,000 inhabitants. President Goode says that the exposition will demonstrate the energy and determination which have already accomplished such results in the Pacific Northwest, but that those who cross the continent from the shores of the Atlantic, the Middle States and the Central West will also have an opportunity to see not merely the display which has been made one hundred years since the white man first claimed that part of the continent for his own, but its wonderful natural resources, its picturesque scenery and the suburban and rural life of its people—a civilization which he believes compares favorably with that in any other portion of the United States.

The idea of the centennial observance did not take concrete form until 1900. The stock company was organized with a capital of \$500,000. The city of Portland appropriated \$20,000, the State of Oregon \$450,000, and the United States government \$475,000. In all, nearly \$1,000,000 has been secured for the display. The site comprises 430 acres and is bounded by the Willamette River. The forest has been preserved in its natural beauty, and the situation altogether is ideal. The exposition will be devoted to the main to a display of the products of the Northwest, and while expositions have now become somewhat commonplace, this one will be in many respects unique, and will be well worth seeing. It will afford a fine opportunity for the people of the East to see that wondrous land, and we of Virginia are especially interested, because George Rogers Clark was a noble son of the Old Dominion, and we are interested also because we, too, have the exposition fever, and are going to have a great historic commemoration in 1907.

Mr. Carnegie and His Workmen.

The charge has been made on more than one occasion against Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and specifically made quite recently by the Boston Advertiser, that he made his money by oppressing the men who worked for him. The Washington Post, which has never been accused of being ultra-liberal, declares that this is a gross misrepresentation. "Whatever else Mr. Carnegie may have done in those times (the Homestead strike)," says the Post, "he certainly did not pinch his men in the matter of wages. On the contrary, he maintained an especially high wage scale." In proof of this the Post calls attention to a unanimous report of a congressional committee appointed to investigate the situation at Homestead, in which it was declared that the men who struck for higher wages were at that time and long had been the highest paid workmen on earth.

The Value of a Clown.

Frank Oakley, a famous clown, otherwise known as "Silvers," was recently restrained by injunction in New York from quitting Barnum and Bailey's circus. The point in the case was that "Silvers" was under contract with the circus, and that Thompson and Dundy of the alphonse induced him to enter into a contract with them. Before the justice who heard the case, counsel for the circus described "Silvers" as "the American hereditary wearer of the crown of Momus, widely exploited as the collected fool, whose original ingenuity and fun easily place him at the head of a three-score fools whose business it is to make everybody laugh."

It came out in the investigation that this interesting man was worth to the

hippodrome the snug sum of \$72 a week. It sometimes but not always pays to be funny. A famous circus clown who made the southern folks laugh a generation ago used to say that some folks were fools for lack of sense, but that he was a fool for money.

South American Obligations.

A London financier says that President Roosevelt's new version of the Monroe Doctrine is exemplified in the case of San Domingo has brought about on the London Stock Exchange what threatens to be one of the worst gambling crazes London has had in years. "The conviction seems to have taken hold of a lot of people," says he, "that President Roosevelt has constituted himself a collecting agent for the world of all claims running against the South American republics, and this conviction has resulted in a grand speculation in South American bonds, very much like the speculation of several years ago in South African mines which resulted so disastrously."

He quotes one of the men engaged in this sort of speculation as saying that he had a sure thing, as "President Roosevelt had made up his mind to free the whole South American continent of debt all the way from Texas to Patagonia."

President Roosevelt, it we understand him, has no such idea in mind. He has simply taken the ground that we as a nation cannot allow South American republics to dodge behind the Monroe Doctrine as a means of escaping an honest obligation.

Separate Primary Wins.

The action of the City Democratic Committee in declaring for a separate primary to nominate candidates for local offices is in the interest of good local government, and will give general satisfaction.

It is wise and expedient for us to keep our local affairs out of the tangle of State and national politics. Moreover, it is better for the State contest that all questions of purely local politics should be eliminated. With two primaries the State candidates will not interfere with the local candidates, and the local candidates will not interfere with the State candidates.

We congratulate the committee upon its wise decision.

The Farmville Herald says: "We are gratified to have our brother of the Blackstone Courier to come to our assistance in an effort to revive the old-time State Fair at Richmond. But Richmond must 'wake up,' for if Richmond doesn't want it, that's an end of it."

Things are getting mightily reconciled with Fitz Lee doing up Illinois while President Roosevelt is capturing Texas. Good enough, both ways.

Morocco is one of those modest sections of the map which nobody ever hears of until one of the big fellows seem to have designs on it.

Russell Sage has no faith whatever in that Osler theory. He has gone back to work after a short wrestling match with the grip.

Candidates for some of the minor State offices object to the candidates for Governor and senator obstructing all of the light.

Visions of an eight million dollar indemnity give increased force to Russia's purpose to fight out to the bitter end.

The thriftiest and shrewdest bit of business yet is the poor-house trust just formed up in good old Massachusetts.

Talking about nerve: Mrs. Chadwick and President Castro are in a neck and neck contest.

There was much wine and a whole carload of eloquence at the Newport News banquet last night.

The straw hat and the linen duster have postponed their appearance for a few days at least.

The summer girl is getting ready for a campaign as well as the politicians.

Mrs. Chadwick is in training to produce the next "best selling book."

South Carolina is going to try to grow tea for her dispensary, perhaps.

A chilly change in the temperature knocked the spring fever right out.

Even James River will not be able to stop the spirit of annexation.

The April showers are trying to make a whole month of it.

April showers bring May flowers, so it is said.

Personal and General.

William Stanley Braithwaite, a colored man of Boston, is attracting great attention as a poet. He is considered by critics to be one of the finest singers of the younger generation of America.

Mary Hannah Krout, who will complete the memoirs of General Lew Wallace, has been at the Wallace home in Crawfordville, Ind., for a week or more in search of material.

P. O. Sheridan, of Ashtabula, O., has what is believed to be the oldest Martyr Luther Bible on the American continent. The volume is dated 1549, and was rebounded by a member of the family. It is a feature of the celebration of the birthday of Miss Fanny A. Crosby, the blind hymn writer, at the First Methodist Church, Bridgeport, Conn., of which she is a member, was the singing of a hymn, written on Wednesday of last week, entitled "O Lord of Joy Unseen."

Speculation is running high as to who Mayor Wells of St. Louis, will select to look upon as an achievement of medical medicine of the sixteenth century, and a direct descendant of Pierre Laclède, who founded the city.

The Ancients Knew It.

The discovery that mosquitoes are responsible for the spread of yellow fever has long been an achievement of modern medicine, but Binglehale medical books of the sixteenth century record a sixty-seven varieties of malarial quitters and 421 kinds of malarial fever caused by mosquitoes.

Where Tax Bills Grow.

Each inhabitant in London has now to pay in taxes \$14.69, whereas in 1871 he paid only \$5.82; each inhabitant of England and Wales has to pay \$7.29, whereas a generation ago he only paid \$3.95. The public debt per head in London has risen from \$29.18 to \$71.94, and in England from \$18.97 to \$44.26.

THE MONUMENT AT APPOMATOX

There Is No Purpose to Change the Inscription On It.

BENSON BANK IS INSOLVENT

Corporation Commission Directs the Bank Examiner to Take Charge of It.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALPH, N. C., April 7.—The Corporation Commission to-day directed State Bank Examiner Aycock to take charge of the Bank of Benson, at Benson, Johnston county, and hold all assets until the commission can name a receiver to wind up its affairs.

This action is taken on the strength of a report from Examiner Aycock that the institution is insolvent and is conducting its business in an unsafe and unauthorized manner, jeopardizing the interests of the depositors.

J. D. Parish is president. The bank was opened in 1900; capital is \$10,000; assets, \$32,000, and due to depositors, \$15,000, according to the last report.

MONUMENT TO FEDERALISTS.

"It is a patriotic duty you owe to them to erect this monument with such inscription on it as you deem just and proper," was a significant paragraph in a letter written yesterday by Governor Glenn to Lieutenant E. H. Green, secretary of the New Jersey State Commission, to erect a monument to the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers at New Bern. The monument is to be unveiled the latter part of May, and the letter by the Governor is to be presented and participate in the unveiling ceremonies. The Governor of New Jersey will attend.

The adjournment of the State Sunday School Convention last night was to meet selected by the Executive Committee. Just before the adjournment Mr. T. S. Franklin, of Charlotte, addressed the convention on the good time that was in store for them when they meet in that city next year.

DR. SKINNER'S FUNERAL.
The funeral of Dr. Thomas E. Skinner, for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church, who died yesterday morning, was conducted this morning at 11 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Tadd of the First Church, assisted by Dr. R. T. Vann, president of the Baptist University for Women.

Governor Glenn and a party of State officers and prominent citizens will leave here Sunday afternoon via Lynchburg for the Appomattox battleground to participate in the unveiling ceremonies there Monday. The Governor will make the principal address.

NO CHANGE OF INSCRIPTION.
It is definitely settled that General W. R. Cox, of Edgecombe, who is one of the two South Carolina generals still living, who participated in the battle at Appomattox, will not deliver the address that was assigned to him for the unveiling ceremonies. Major H. A. London, chairman of the Appomattox Commission, is here and says it is his intention to receive a letter from General Cox declining to attend the ceremonies because he deems the inscription on the monument in bad taste. Major London says there is no purpose to make any change in the inscription.

The Greensboro Wood and Fiber Plant Company has been chartered with \$12,000 capital authorized and \$2,000 subscribed by W. C. Bain, W. R. Cocheran and J. R. McCormack, to manufacture a patent wood-fiber and to contract work. Other charters are to the Blasco Bending and Chair Manufacturing Company, of Blasco, Montgomery county, capital \$18,000 subscribed by E. R. Burt and others, and the Interstate Realty Company, of Mooreville, capital \$10,000 subscribed by S. M. Goodwin, W. N. Johnston and others.

HIGH LICENSE.

Fears for the Fruit on Account of the Frost.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 7.—The Winston Aldermen have increased tax on oranges from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Fears are entertained that fruit in this section was injured by a heavy frost this morning.

Died of Lockjaw.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 7.—David Thomas, seven years old, died this afternoon of lockjaw. One week ago the little fellow was hit in the face by a rock thrown by a negro boy. The wound apparently healed, but yesterday tetanus developed, resulting in death. The dead child is a son of T. H. Thompson, who travels for the Eagle Paper Company, of Richmond, Va. The negro, Zephaniah White, is under arrest.

Buncutter—Parlett.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINCHESTER, Va., April 7.—Postmaster James N. Buncutter, of Nain, this county, and Miss Mary Parlett, daughter of Rev. Henry Parlett, were married Thursday in Hagerstown, Md., while en route to Niagara Falls.

Japan's Tattoo Artist.

The master of the tattooing art in Japan is Chyo, who can produce such pictures on the human skin as are the envy of all artists. He has produced many of the most important works, most of the originals having been produced on the bodies of English and American sailors. Two of the most remarkable are a huge dragon in three colors, covering an American doctor's back entirely, and a member of a life-saving crew, who was put on an Englishman's wrist so naturally that one would feel tempted to call his attention to it. Chyo's work is recognized by his countrymen as a great art, and is looked upon with much respect.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.

Take No Substitute.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY-PURE



Healthful cream of tartar, derived solely from grapes, refined to absolute purity, is the active principle of every pound of Royal Baking Powder.

Hence it is that Royal Baking Powder produces food remarkable both in fine flavor and wholesomeness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND REGISTRATION

By EUGENE C. MASSIE.

The real estate of Virginia is assessed at \$43,844 millions, or nearly three times as much as all the personal property returned for taxation in the State.

You can sell your personal property or borrow money on it quickly and at little expense. You don't have to employ a lawyer to examine the title to your horse or cow, nor to your oats and hay, nor to your stocks and bonds.

If you try to sell your land or borrow money on it, the first question is: Have you got a good title?

No one will buy nor lend you money without being satisfied about your title. It must be examined by a lawyer, and you have to pay the bill.

It doesn't matter how often the title has been examined before, it has to be re-examined every time a new deal is made.

The same old records are examined over and over again, and every time you have to pay the bill.

It takes days or weeks to make the examination, and so many difficulties are encountered that business men frequently haven't time to bother with a transaction involving so many problems.

All this makes land hard and slow to handle.

The Torrens System will convert your lands into a quick asset and make them available as a source of commercial credit.

It operates in the following manner: 1st. A title is examined once officially, and confirmed by order of court. That ends the matter.

2d. You are then given a certificate of title, which guarantees to all the world that you have such title as is set forth therein to the lands therein described—for example, a life estate, or a fee simple, in whole or in part, free from encumbrances or subject to such encumbrances as are mentioned in the certificate.

3d. You can deal with this certificate of title almost as freely as with a certificate of stock, because everybody can verify the certificate exactly what your title is.

4th. You will put your real estate on a footing with your personality, and will add millions to the business capital of Virginia.

The Torrens act will help the farmers and everybody who owns real estate in this country as well as in the city.

It will kill the business of the land grabber in Virginia.

It will enable the State to collect its taxes promptly, and no man's land, when registered, can be sold or alienated without his knowledge.

It will help everybody who deals in real estate.

It will lessen the cost of transactions in real estate, stimulate and enlarge the market, and thus increase values, and when a man buys a home he will get a good title to it and no one can take it away from him.

It will invite development of the whole State by settling titles. And it will invite immigration, because strangers will not hesitate to buy such guaranteed titles.

The Torrens System is no experiment. It has been tested in Australia since 1858, and is in operation in London and other portions of England and many of its provinces, including portions of Canada.

It has also been adopted in Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado, the Philippines and Hawaii. And Iowa, Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and West Virginia are considering it, and taking steps for its adoption.

If Virginia wishes to keep up with the march of progress, she must do justice to her landowners. The spirit of our land laws is the spirit of medieval oppression and restriction. We are living under a superannuated system, originated by Norman lawyers under William the Conqueror, and venerable only as an antique relic of a past age. Feudal methods are not suited to this age. Laws made when lands were held under royal tenure are not suited to the business methods and commercial requirements of this day and generation.

See that every candidate for your vote is in favor of the Torrens System. Support no one who opposes it.

It is entirely voluntary, not compulsory. It simply gives you an opportunity to register your lands if you should see fit to do so.

There is no valid reason why any one should object.

Section 100 of our new Constitution specially authorizes the Legislature to adopt the Torrens System in Virginia. It has been approved by the Virginia State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the city of Richmond, the Virginia Bankers' Association, the Virginia Board of Trade, the Virginia Real Estate Association, and the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Richmond.

It is supported by The Times-Dispatch and the News Leader of Richmond, the Virginia Landmark and the Virginia Pilot, Norfolk, the Petersburg Index-Expositor, the Fredericksburg Star, the Charlottesville Daily Progress, the Staunton Daily News, the Harrisonburg Spirit of the

Valley, the Virginia Law Register, and other influential papers throughout the State.

A Countryman's Criticism.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—It is believed that the foxhounds of this community are about the best in Virginia. Considerable attention has been given to their breeding and for forty years they have been bred for speed, moor and endurance.

The Winston Brothers, of Malvern Hill, fifteen or twenty years ago introduced some fine imported blood into their kennel and to-day, with a pack of thirty dogs, they have no dog which is not extremely fast and true to their word on the longest race and unless a fox gets up far ahead of this pack it will be caught in a few hours.

Quite a number of gentlemen keep five or six hounds each and on short notice a meet of at least seventy-five dogs could be arranged at any time.

Messrs. James O. and E. Gordon Winston were here recently hunting and caught seven foxes in five days, two of which were reds.

The accounts of the hunt clubs published in your valuable paper afford our country foxhunters much amusement and they people need not think they have all the fun when they ridicule country hunters in town. The countryman sets his traps and when he takes any one, claiming them and when reading of their hunting slow hounds, etc. It was suggested by an old foxhunter, hereabouts, that a neighbor of his who had dogs which were not up to the standard, that he break their legs and send them to a city club which had imported slow dogs in order that the hunters might keep up their numbers.

They cannot see the fun in a chase when you know just where you are starting, just where the dogs are going to run and just where it ends, and the idea of making a chase as if there were not already enough of them baffles the country foxhunter. As a rule, those who keep hounds are not so much interested in the chase as in the pleasure of their heads meets with our approval, but we wish to file a protest on Reynard unless caught by a foxhound, he should be shot. The hunters are deprived of their pleasure by steel traps and shot guns. Who pays the bulk of the dog license taxes? Must a man who has a pleasure in the chase pay high in the way of good horses and large packs of dogs? We are how long the chase or how far it may lead and he is as careful of his mount as of his dogs.

Suggestions have been made through the columns of your paper in reference to game protection and bounties put on certain game destroyers. Hawks are the worst enemy of quail and a bounty on their heads meets with our approval, but we wish to file a protest on Reynard unless caught by a foxhound, he should be shot. The hunters are deprived of their pleasure by steel traps and shot guns. Who pays the bulk of the dog license taxes? Must a man who has a pleasure in the chase pay high in the way of good horses and large packs of dogs? We are how long the chase or how far it may lead and he is as careful of his mount as of his dogs.

Our solution of this problem is: stop the sale of game at all times; limit the number of the bag and the season.

If this is done now, in four or five years the game would increase to such an extent that we might have a short sale season of a month. This would give the person who don't hunt the privilege of enjoying the sport of the chase, and, too, but if the sale of game is still allowed, there will be none for anybody in a few years.

Where sportsmen make a mistake, they think of nobody but themselves. The game hunter don't give a thought to the poor man who has no money to buy the game. There are more quail destroyed by shotguns in Virginia in one year than all the foxes and hounds ever caught in ten years. Pot hunters kill a lot of game for the market and it should be stopped, the sportsmen with their trained dogs, breeching shotguns probably kill as much, yet ninety per cent. of them would howl if a law fixing the limit of a bag for a day at two or three birds and of a season at 150 was passed. They would claim that they cannot get out but for a few days in a season and they ought to be allowed to kill as many as they can, providing to my satisfaction at least, that they are perfectly willing to shut the market; they interfere with their pleasure. We tax counties. Better have a few good men covering a big territory than half a dozen firebrands who haven't the nerve to do their duty because somebody will get mad with them.

M. D. HART.

Apple Grove, Va.

Wood's Seeds. SEED CORN.